Index to Advertisements. Special Notices...... Steamboats & RR....

Ensiness Monces. "ALDERNEY BRAND" SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, Ource malaria, hay fever, chills and catarrh; paradise for children; trains leave Long Island City at 8:35 a. m. and 6:35 p. m.; annex boat from foot of Pine-st., 4:05 p. m. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED for INSERTION IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE PUBLICATION

OFFICE ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK. \$100,000 worth of furniture-coverings and fraperice just opened, at about one-haif their value. SHEF-PAID KRAPP & Co., Sixth-ave, and 13th-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. -Seventy-three deaths are said to have occurred yesterday and thirty-seven on Tuesday from cholera at Damietta, Egypt; the disease is apreading to other towns. - The American Rifle Team has arrived in Great Britain. ____ The negotiations between Russia and the Vatican have come to an end. === Further evidence was taken in the Jewish murder trial in Hungary. === A decision in a test land case in Ireland has been given. DOMESTIC .- Commencement exercises were held

yesterday at Harvard, Yale, Umon, Lafayette, Dickinson, and at Washington and Lee. === Th Harvard Freshman crew defeated nbia Freshman erew in a New - London. — The Rev. R. S. Storrs delivered an address at Union College. = A subsidence in the Western floods was noticed. - William Ray, of Pullman, Ill., killed two men in self-defence. — The steamer Rothesay was sunk in the St. Lawrence. — The Republicans of Iowa and Minnesota held State Conventions. = A severe storm passed over

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Secretary Folger yesterday directed Collector Robertson to co-operate with the Emigration Board in keeping out pauper nigrants. ____ The case for the proponents in the Stokes will contest was finished. === The Mayor vetoed two resolutions of the Alen. == The Williamsburg Yacht Club iled its annual regatts. - Adolph Nuendorff made an assignment. === The master plumbers = Manhattan Colopened their convention. the Deaf and Dumb Institution and grammar schools held graduating ex-Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grams) 82.95. = Stocks were dull and featureless, with a declining tendency, and

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy wenther and light rams, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70°; lowest, 65°; average, 67%°.

re, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

If anybody (Mr. Samuel Cox, for instance,) thinks that Mr. Samuel J. Randall is sitting quietly on the fence, and doing nothing to secure the Speakership of the next Congress, he is fooling himself sadly. Mr. Dunn, Congressman from Arkansas, has been talking to TRIBUNE correspondent at Washington about the necessity of putting a wise Democrat in the Speaker's chair who will give the cunning Republicans no advantage, and will keep down agitation about the tariff. In this way, Mr. Dunn thinks, the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency can win a million votes of men who do not want too high a tariff, but still are not free-traders. Mr. Dunn is at fault in his logic; but his remarks show that Mr. Randall has got as far West as Arkansas, and is probably sure of four votes from that State.

' The Mayor took a sound legal position when he vetoed the Aldermen's demagogic resolution directing heads of the municipal departments to let their clerks have a half holiday on Saturdays during the summer. But he need not have looked so far for a basis for his veto. It is against public interest that the city offices should be closed at noon on Saturday. The rush of business is not likely to be great after that time during the summer months, and if the commissioners want to let some of their clerks off by turns, probably there would be ne complaint. But enough of them should be kept at their desks to attend to the wants of any citizens who desire their services. There are a good many things connected with life in New-York apt to wound the sensibilities of kind people, but we don't think the most tender-hearted philanthropist has ever any cause to worry lest the employes of the city government should be overworked.

The authorities of Castle Garden will have to assume the entire responsibility of deciding whether or not the "assisted" Irish immigrants who have recently arrived at this port are paupers. It is plain enough that they have the power, and now that the Secretary of the Treasury has directed Collector Robertson to act only after the Commissioners have declared that the new arrivals are likely to become a public charge, the duty can no longer be evaded. Judging from the developments of yesterday, some decision should be made quickly or most of the "suspects" will escape from the Commissioners' custody. Mr. and Mrs. McCartby, who were thought to be paupers, have been claimed by their son, who lives in Holyoke, Mass., and Mary Sullivan and her three children have been provided for by friends from Albany. Shrewd Mr. Meexpenses over, there was no objection. It its hold upon the national purse-strings; and Tammany Hall, however, was not wasting

looks as if England herself as well as this country was to be more or less cheated in this forced emigration business.

Commencement week culminated yesterday in graduation exercises at Yale, Harvard, Union, and at Washington and Lee University. The most interesting incident of the day was the presence of General Butler at Cambridge. The Governor bore himself with ease and dignity in a situation which was none the less embarrassing because it could have been avoided. The atmosphere was not friendly at first, but his speech at the alumni dinner produced a change. Harvard was lauded to the skies. This did not take immediately; but words of praise are especially sweet when they come from a supposed enemy, and the Governor's hearers soon relaxed from sternness into a smile of gratification. The climax was reached amid great applause when the Governor intimated (but only intimated) that he was sorry he had ever said anything unpleasant about Harvard. At this distance it looks as if the Governor had come off with flying colors, leaving his enemies a little ashamed of having refused him a degree; but there is no telling what their feelings will be to-day when they come to think the matter over, and reflect that General Butler is a shrewd man and not always sincere.

DR. STORRES ADDRESS. Dr. Storis's oration at Union College, which will be found complete on another page of this issue, is a masterpiece of academic exhortation. The public addresses of this scholarly divine are always remarkable for capacity of expression, elevation of thought and exquisite literary finish, and this is one of the best he has ever written. His subject suited him, being at once ethical and academic, "the beauty and power of thorough manliness in the instructed American scholar." This sovereign manliness, or "reyalty in the spirit," he analyzed as containing two constituent elements : first, courage in the sense of strength of heart and inflexible firmness of will; and, secondly, moral energy, with its transfiguring force, without which scholarship will be either ornamental or superfluous. Referring at the outset to the late Dr. Washburn as a good type of manliness in the scholar, he separated these two qualities with keen discernment and unerring analytical touch, and when he had considered them abstractly and illustrated their essential characteristics, he combined them in an enlightened and inspiring scholarship, "springing from the impulse of immortal convictions by which power is consecrated, life made exultant, influence crowned." It is a noble address, invigorating alike to mind and morals, and it may be profitably studied, not only by the college graduates of the year, but by any one possessing scholarly tastes and an efficient conscience. This keynote of thorough manliness cannot

be sounded too often in our public schools and colleges. Many teachers consider their duty done when they convert boys into studyingmachines. They know of no other test of success than the mechanical efficiency of their pupils in mastering new studies and training their memories. Here are the elements of knowledge and there are the boys, and if the facts can be put inside the boys, the result, they think, must prove satisfactory. So long as the boys are taught to apply themselves to their studies, and are enabled to acquire working habits, the teacher ordinarily considers himself fairly successful. But if there be one thing above all else that should be intelligently brought out and systematically trained, it is the essential manhood in the boy's character. It is the most sensitive thing in that character, and it requires the wisest education and the most tender and solicitous care. There is an innate sense of personal honor in the boy which can be developed under judicious management into that robust manbood of which Dr. Storrs has spoken, and the teacher who only succeeds in discovering mental traits and in promoting what is most important in his work. sary." said a wily diplomat, "that an educated man should remember anything he has once learned. It is enough if he has once learned it and then forgotten it." The mass of what is learned at school or college is speedily forgotten. In the course of a few years the stock of positive information that has been laboriously acquired is depleted. What there is left is vague and inaccurate and is recalled doubtfully and only after long hesitation. But the character of the man remains substantially what it became under the formative processes of early education. The manliness must underlie the scholarship, or the scholarship will be a barren reminiscence.

BISMARCK'S SUCCESS AND FAILURE. Bismarck's will has again triumphed. The German Reichstag has adjourned after voting two budgets, and the Prussian Landtag has passed the Church bill by a vote of two to one. Only one of the Chancellor's social measures, the Workmen's Illness Fund bill, has been sanctioned, but the system of biennial budgets has been virtually introduced. This is a result for which he has been secretly negotrating and publicly working for several years, and success has finally crowned his efforts. Supplies have been voted for two years, and the Government will be released from Parliamentary restraint during the sessions of the succeeding year. Nominally the Chancellor offers the Deputies the chance of devoting every alternate year to social and economic reforms and practical legislation, instead of wasting 'sbates over the money every session in barr votes. Practically will only be allowed to debate measures laid before them by the Federal Council, and they have no assurance that the granting of biennial budgets will not be followed by a demand for triennial budgets. The Chancellor has thus succeeded in largely releasing the Government from dependence upon the representatives of the people. He has also settled the Church question by direct legislation in the Landtag, and in this way has brought to a close the negotiations with the Vatican which he has been conducting for three years. It is a settlement which has won the political support of the Catholic Centre, but it is also a confession that the struggle upon which he entered after the Vatican Council has ended in disastrous failure.

The adoption of biennial budgets and the abandonment of the Culturkampf illustrate at once the strength and weakness of Bismarck's system of government. When the right of common citizenship was granted to the Fatherland, Liberals hastily assumed that everything would follow, beginning with Parliamentary institutions and ending with a Ministry responsible to the representatives of the people. Experience has taught them that the Constitution is not a charter of popular liberty, but a dynastic bulwark against the rising tide of democracy. The heads of departments have not become responsible Ministers, but have remained servants of the King; the Federal Carthy said he had meant to send money for Council has not surrendered its exclusive right the old people; but then he thought that if of initiating legislation; the Reichstag, so far Council has not surrendered its exclusive right the English Government wanted to pay their from becoming another Commons, has relaxed

the Chancellor alone has improved his prestion and added to his authority. But while personal government has had its triumph in the degradation of Parliamentary institutions, Protestantism, of which Bismarck assumed to be a modern champion, has had its Canossa. The year in which the fourth centenary of Luther's birth is to be celebrated marks the collapse of the struggle between Berlin and Rome-a struggle which perhaps ought never to have cosned, but which cannot be closed without humiliation for the Protestant Kaiser.

THE SILVER DANGER.

The Republicans of Congress did several things well at the last session. But they failed to do one of the things that ought to have been done. Their failure to suspend silver coinage was a disregard of current financial events. a rejection of earnest advice by all the distinguished and capable bi-metallists in this and other countries, and a discourteous treatment of the official recommendation made by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Mint. Without such consideration as the importance of the subject demanded-indeed, substantially without any consideration at all-Congress refused to take up the matter.

When Congress adjourned, the Treesury held \$131,742,834 of silver, and it now holds \$143,785,938 of that metal. In less than four months it has added over \$12,000,000 to its store of an absolutely useless metal, nor coa it be said that the added store is in some sense "used" by being represented by outstarding certificates. The amount of silver not represented by certificates outstanding, and therefore in every sense uscless to the Treasury, was less than \$60,000,000 February 1, and 863,715,414 March 1, and is now about \$72,000,000. The small amount of additional certificates that now happen to be outstanding may come in for redemption at any time, but never for redemption in silver-they will go in through the Custom House and thus be redeemed in gold. In order to add \$12,000,000 to the stock of useless metal, the Treasury has really bought the whole of it with a like amount of gold. In consequence, although a large amount of gold has been withdrawn from the banks and from circulation, the Treasury actually holds at this time, in excess of certificates outstanding, only \$134,940,367 in gold, and held \$135,107,061 March 1.

At last the Treasury holds more silver than it has of gold that belongs to it. Putting aside the gold that is held in special trust for the redemption of gold certificates, the Treasury has less than \$135,000,000, against nearly \$144,000,000 of silver, not a dollar of which is likely ever to be used for the redemptin of any obligations of the Government. Nobody will ever come to the Treasury to cart away 2.000 tons of silver, or part of it, as long as the \$72,000,000 of certificates can be used instead. These notes, therefore, circulate merely because of faith in the Government and their receivability for customs, and not at all because there are for their redemption deposits of silver which no one wants. In effect, these certificates have proved, as many feared they would when their issue commenced, a mere inflation of the paper currency. Put considering these notes in this, the only true light, we have in the Treasury \$144,000,000 of silver that will redeem nothing, and only \$135,000,-000 of gold with which to redeem eve.ything.

Experience has proved that it is impossible to form any idea how fast this change in the Treasury may go on. At times it has been very rapid, when foreign or domestic demands take money out of the Treasury; only the gold then goes, and the balances are kept up, if at all, only by increase of silver. At other times both gold and silver increase for a time, or it comes to pass that the amount of paper notes in circulation is greater than business needs, and the silver certificates and legal-tenders gravitate to the Treasury. This fall, when the crops begin to move, there may be a more urgent demand for gold than has been seen at any time since habits of readiness and efficiency, neglects the day of resumption. Before Congress can "It is not act on the subject, it is possible that the reserve may be so far depleted that prompt and speedy action will have become absolutely necessary to prevent disaster. During the summer, members of Congress of both parties ought therefore to inform themselves both as to the present need of more silver soinage and as to the real feeling of the people about it. We believe there is no such desire to have that coinage continued as there was to have it began. Because the people expected an instant advent of the millennium with the " big white dollars," it wes not follow that they now want to pay two millions a month to manufacture more of them. Still less does it follow that they want to bring disaster upon all their industry and trade.

> CONTINUING THE WORK OF REFORM. There is an improving outlook for free institutions in the announcement that certain Democratic reformers in New-York are about to organize a citizens' movement. The purpose of Jimmy "O'Brien and the other patriots who are to undertake this work is to do away with the red-mouthed tyranny of "Halls," and to afford a shelter for certain homeless Democrats. These men propose also to take up the work of reform that has just been laid down by the Purroy-White combination. In this we shall have another illustration of the reforming tendencies of the Democratic party. The Republicans have put down bossism, and purged their ranks of unworthy men; and why should not Democrats do the same? That is the conundrum which Mr. O'Brien and certain other Democratic leaders intend to answer. They will have the advantage of ripe experience in the work. Other aspiring statesmen have tred the same paths, and have met with great success. Still, this yearning for reform has not been satisfied; and never will be until there are more offices than Democrats. John Kelly must be put down and Tammany Hall wiped out of existence.

It is the same work which Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Hubert O. Thompson, " Mike" Norton, John R. Fellows and others set out to accomplish in 1879. They organized in Irving Hall, and with the aid of Mr. Tilden and Governor Robinson began the work of regeneration. After one battle with Tammany that army of reform went in search of recruits to help bury the dead and take care of the wounded. To make a respectable showing in the next campaign they joined the Tammany contingent, and side by side Thompson and Kelly fought the Republican. Then the discovery was made that it was Irving Hall and not Tammany that needed to be reformed. So Thompson, Cooper & Co. reformed themselves and organized the County Democracy. In that they achieved a great success. Mr. Thompson has an office, and so has "Mike" Norton, and so have John R. Fellows and "Pat" Keenan, and all the other leaders in that organization. There were a few bold spirits, however, who continued the original work of reform under the name of Irving Hall. They also won laurels. "Nick" Haughton got an office, so did "Tim" Campbell, and "Alike"

Murphy, and " Aleck " Davidson and others.

away. It continued a vigorous existence to the chagrin of more than one pure-minded Democratic patriot. Great opportunities are said to bring forth great men. So it proved in this case. The work of wiping Tammany out of existence was gradually being lost to sight and memory dear, when the Purroy-White combination sprang into being almost in a twinkling. It was to all appearances formes of the men best fitted to take up the fight where Thompson, Norton, Davidson and O'Brien had left it. Purroy had long been schooled in the work of Democratic reform, and had broken more noses and obtained more offices for himself and relatives then almost any other man in his party. As for Mr. White, his capacity for the work was demonstrated at the beginning by the capture of an office that pays \$8,000 a year for ten years, besides a valuable interest n a public contract.

It seems as if it were only yesterday that Purroy and White began the work of throttling the Cammany giant, and already it is ended. Purroy has an office, White is feeding at the public crib; so is Roberts, while Martine was nominated for Police Commissioner but was not confirmed owing to John Kelly's want of sympathy with reform outside of Tammany. The Purroy-White combination is therefore to be gathered to its fathers by consolidating with the County Democracy. As Purroy and White go in other men go John Fox and "Jimmy" O'Brien have withdrawn from Irving Hall, in which the work of reform has not been advancing fast enough to get them again into office. For similar reasons "Tom" Creamer, "Tom" Ecclesins, "Jake" Seebacher and other statesmen are understood to be dissatisfied with the County Democracy. Hence there are enough Democtatic reformers lying around loose to form a new combination and again take up the great work of regenerating Tammany and the other Halls.

McSWEENEY, THE SILVER-TONGUED. The prominent features of the Ohio Democratic State Convention having received consideration, opportunity is afforded to contemplate that gathering's leading minor feature. Which his name was McSweeney, known to fame's local trump as McSween y "the silvertongued." The silver-tongued being temporary chairman of course delivered a speech be fore preceding to preside over the chosen representatives of Ohio Democracy. And a remarkable speech it was. McSweeney, "the silver-tongued"! We should say so. Silvertongued and brass-cheekeds-the brass upon the check being perhaps more noticeable than the silver upon the tongue. There was a puzzle about the speech, the puzzle being the reception it met with from those to whom it was addressed. It was a conspicuously comic speech, and yet, strange to say, not so much as a single delegate greeted it with shouts of uncontrollable laughter. This total absence of appreciative recognition of McSweeney would seem to argue that the bump of humor on the head of the typical Ohio Democrat is only poorly developed. How the cold and cruel iron must have entered the soul of the silver-tongued, brass-cheeked o ator as he became conscious of the fact that some of his funniest remarks were taken in earnest The world knows nothing of certain of its greatest men; in regard to others of them it possesses only misinformation. McSweeney belongs to the latter class. His Democratic friends and admirers regard him as an eloquent statesman, when it is clear, judging from this speech, that he is simply a professional political jester.

Do we mete out injustice to McSweeney in this estimate of the quality of his oral genius? Most certainly not. Let the intelligent and candid reader east his eyes over these paragraphs which we cull from McSweeney's speech, and then tell us if, in the person of the silver-tongued, a rampant wag does not stand confessed:

And now, fellow-oitizens, that same spirit of the fathers, of which I have been speaking, and which has made our homes pleasant here, answered in the spirit of true philanthropy that greatinquestion, " Am I my broth-Whenever and wherever that question is er's keeper ?" asked of the downtrodden and oppressed of other lands, prothat spirit of the old Democratic party which goes forta in sympathy across oceans and mountains to aid and confort the oppressed whenever the tyrant's hand is raised, whether it be over some poor bleeding back beneath the Russian knout or over in the Green island of the sea where, under quick trials, the victims ascend the scaffold and step off to glory.

If anybody seks, "Watchman, what of the night?"

say, "There is no night." On the misty mountain tops the jound day stands on tip-toe and points to a glorions victory. Wheel the old Democratic column acound. On! onward to the contest. There is no such word as

There you have "richness" as is richness The Democratic party, which during all the years of its power answered the cruciai question in regard to a brother's keepership by steadily upholding the hands of those who were wantonly keeping millions of human beings in abject slavery-the idea of such a party's attitudinizing as a blooming philanthropist that " goes forth across oceans and mountains to aid and comfort the oppressed "! And yet not a man of those Democratic delegates laughed long and loud after McSweeney had perpetrated that broad joke at the party's expense. Equally and unaccountably undemonstrative were they when, having requested the old Democratic column to wheel around, he announced in silver-tongued terms that the daybreak was at hand and in brass-cheeked terms that there was no such word as " fail " for the Democracy of Chio. No doubt several of the Democrats that listened to McSweeney bad memories. These may not have been visibly affected at his orders to the Democratic column, or his views touching the Democratic daybreak. But we cannot see how they could restrain an audible smile when the watchman that Mc-Sweeney conjured up allowed that for them and their brethren there was no such word as "fail" in the political lexicon. They all knew better: McSweeney knew better; the watchman knew better. The watchman must have been taking something before McSweenev asked him "what of the night." Such a great American humorist of a watchman might well have moved a graven image to levity. But that entire Democratic convention evidently regarded him as a serious character, uttering not pleasantries but convictions.

Well, it is the prerogative of genius to be misjudged. Conscious of that fact, McSweeney, instead of calling out the Convention, may choose to forgive it the droll wrong it has done him. And by way of accounting for the error into which the delegates fell in taking his speech seriously, he may remind himself that the course of Democracy during the last quarter of a century has been so disastrous that any member of the party is excusable if he has lost the capacity for smiling.

PERSONAL.

"Mr. John W. Garrett has presented a fine sea-lion, weighing half a ton, to Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. Francis Murphy, the well-known Pittsburg tomperance advocate, who has for a long time been holding successful meetings in England, will sail for home with his son and daughter on September 5, on the steamship City of Rome.

No second call has yet been extended by the Old South Church, Boston, to the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of

Greenwich, Conn., but it is confidently expected that such action will be taken in the coming autumn, and that the call will then be accepted.

The condition of the Hen. Montgomery Blair health is steadily improving, and his family and physician believe that his complete restoration is only a matter of short time. His condition at no time has been such as to cause alarm. He is at his home at Silver Springs, Md., and will spend the summer there.

James Payn, the novelist, lives in one of the mos attractive houses in Maida Vale, London, and spends most of his time there, except, of course, when at his office. He says that in his boyhood he never took part in any games or sports, and to this day doesn't know anything about cricket, tennis, croquet, rowing, yachting, horseback riding, or anything of the sort. He doesn't take any recreation now; not even walking, or going to th theatre. Leaving his house in the morning he goes to the nearest cab-stand-about twenty steps trop his door-and rides to his office. From 10 to 1 o'clock he writes fiction, and then walks-one block to the Reform Club and takes lunch with his old —to the Reform Club and takes lunch with his old friend, William Black. Then he goes back to his office and reads MSS. and proofs until 4 o'clock, when he returns to the club and plays whist for an hour and a half. Then he rides home, dines, dozes in his chair, goes to bed and sleeps ten hours, gets up and takes breakfast, and starts off again on the same routine, which he repeats day after day, with no variation nor shadow of turning. He smokes forty or fifty pipes of tobacco a day; in fact, he smokes constantly. He writes an execuable hand, and has his daughter copy all his MSS, with a type-writer to send to the printer.

The Rev. Lucius C. Matlack, whose death is an nounced, will be well remembered by all who were conversant with the course of the anti-slavery agitation for twenty years or more before the war He was born in Baltimore in 1816, but spent most of his early life in Philadelphia, where, at the age of twenty-one years, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Church. When he sought full admission to the Conference, however, he was rejected be cause of his anti-slavery principles. Soon after ward he was accepted as a pastor in Massachusetts, and he preached for several years in Lowell, Boston and he preached for several years in Lowell, Boston, and Holistown. Later he spent much time in this city, and, with the Rev. Luther Lee, Orange Scott and others, was prominent in organizing the famous Utica Convention of 1843, and the establishment of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. When the war broke out he entered the service as chaplain of an Illinois cavalry regiment, and was mostered out a brevet-colonel in 1866. In 1867 the Philadelphia Methodist Conference reconsidered the vote by which it had excluded him thirty years before, and he was welcomed to membership, and has since acquired a wide reputation as preacher and writer. He died of heart disease very suddenly last Sunday morning at Cambridge, Md., where he was paster of the Zion M. E. Church.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Judge French, Assista Secretary of the Treasury, has gone to Concord, N. H., to attend the funeral of his daughter. J. J. Knox. Controller of the Currency, has returned to Washington from New-York.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The election of members of the Legislature in Virginia will be closely contested this fail, as they will take part in the selection of a successor to Senator Mahone, whose term expires in 1887. The man most mentioned as the Bourbon candidate for that position is Joh S. Barbour, now member of Congress from the VIIIth District. He will probably be chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee and manage the campaign for the Bourbons. In that case the two aspirants for the Senatorship will be able to measure swords with each other in the cauvass.

That faction of the Ohio Prohibitionists that insisted upon putting a separate ticket in the field is geiting cuffs and blows from nearly every quarter. The consistent advocates of temperance repudiate the ticket and are making known their condemnation of the action of the State Convention in no uncertain terms. Many of the Probibition newspapers are advising the temper ance people to keep the question out of partisan politics and direct their efforts toward the adoption of the constitutional amendments. The only commendation th stitutional amendments. The only commendation the Prohibition ticket gets is from the Democrate, and they appear to be flercer for it than they are for their own

The Kentucky Republicans begin their campaign with a hot fire upon the Deinscratic position The party's State Central Committee has issued an adfress to the voters trenchantly reviewing the results of Bourbon rule in the State as compared with the results of Republican rule in the Nation. The contrast is evident to the duliest comprehension. The Republican leaders do not weaken their statements by boasting that they will carry the State. They do expect, however, to materially reduce the Democratic majority, and the conditions seem to favor that claim.

Judge Foraker's first speech in the campaign has elevated him considerably in the estimation of the people. The clear-out statement he gave of his views on the two questions which will be uppermost in the can-vass shows that Judge Hoadly will have an opponent worthy of his steel. Mr. Foraker came out squarely in favor of protection to home industries and of taxing th liquor traffic. He said he proposed to make no apologie or excuses during the canvass, and his entire speech proved that the kepublicans intend to take the aggressive from the start. The hope of the Democrats that they could put their opponents on the defensive will accordingly prove a delusive one.

Senator Allison admits in an interview in The Chicago Tribune that he is numbered among that large class of people that is both puzzled and amused by the tariff plank in the Ohio Democratic platform. He says that the only conclusion he can reach is that "it means nothing in particular and is framed to suit every body." He takes it as an indication that the Democracy will dodge the tariff issue next year. Several other fact go to prove that this conclusion of Senstor Allison is the correct one. There has been a sensible toning down of the demand for a distinct "tariff for revenue only" plank in the next National platform in the Democratic papers for a month or two past.

MUSIC.

COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE-" PRINZ METHU-SALEM."

Johann Strauss's comic opera in three acts. entitled "Prinz Methusalem," which is underlined for early production at the Casino also, had its first performance last evening at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, be fore a good house in spite of the bad weather. Though the work is six years old and portions of it, especially the charming walts of the second act, are already famil-iar, it has not until now been put upon the New-York stage. It seems almost certain to prove popular, mainly on account of its bright and beautiful music and the husen's excellent orchestra, and partly also from the spectacle, which is rich and tasteful. The performance ras effective on the whole. Miss Catherine Lewis car ried the title rôle with her usual facility and sertainty f resource. Miss Belle Rose-made her first appearan in a leading part, as Pulcinella. She was evidently over anxious and nervous, and both her acting and intonation anxious and nervous, and both her acting and intonation suffreed in consequence. Judging from her performance at rehearsal, when she suffered less constraint, she may fairly be expected to improve the part considerably, and to command general acceptance, after a little more habitude. Mme. Lube's Sophistics is a very thorough and finished creation. Her little African attendant made a hit, the action stopping more than once for the applicage which he received. Mr. Ryley made the most of a very small part. Herr Adolf sufficed as Sigismond. The lesser parts were well distributed

ADOLPH NEUENDORFF'S TROUBLES. For many years Adolph Neuendorff has been

a prominent figure in German theatrical circles of New-York. Beginning his career as a violinist at the old Stadt The aire, he first started out as a manager when Line Meyer came to this country, and gave a tolerably successful season of German opera. What little money he cleared he lost afterward during a season when he managed the German Theatre which occu pied the building Tony Pastor now uses. He made money again during two years when he managed the Wachtel Combination, and then he leased Wallack's old wacniei Combination, and then he reased Wallack's old theatre when the veteran comedian moved uptown. His tenancy of that house was disastrous. A syndicate that had advanced him \$40,000 became anxious about the money, and Mr. Wallack took back the scenery and effects for considerably less than he had sold them for. Yesterday Mr. Neuendorff made an assignment to Randolph Guggershelmer, an attorney, without preference. His liabilities amount to about \$61,200, while his assets are not more than \$5,753. The latter consist of a theatrical wardrobe valued at \$8,060, and mortgaged for half that sum; two lots of land at Egg Harbor, N. J., worth about \$1,500, and a debt due of \$253. Nearly all the liabilities consist of borrowed moneys, and the principal creditors are Charles Hamann, the stage machinist, whose claim amounts to \$15,403; Eugenie Schmitz, formerly leading "old worman" at the Germanis, \$15,203; William Formes, the tenant of the saloon under the theatre, who advanced \$11,660; Charles Busch, a "notion" merchant of Chatham square, who lent \$4,000, which is secured; and August Dombach, singe carpenter, whose arrears of salary amount to \$2,224 for rent; William Hastings \$2,120 formoney loaned, E. Beil \$1,303 for salary and money loaned, and Mrs. L. Schlarham \$1,065 for money loaned. Mr. Neuendorff a regarded as having no genius for theatrical management, being so taken up with his musical studies and composition that he has registed his lecitimate business. He composed the counce operase "The Rat Catcher" and "Dou Quitzots," and Is also the author of several symphonics and other orchestral compositions. theatre when the veteran comedian moved uptown.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE. THE CARLIELE MOVEMENT.

IN TRISCRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Samuel J. Randall is making no noise, but there is good reason to believe that he is still a candidate for the speakership. Occasionally there is an indication that his canyass Occasionally there is an indication that his canvess is making progress. Congressman Dunn, of Arkansas, who is now in Washington, says that four of the five Arkansas Representatives have agreed not to commit themselves to any particular candidate; that they want a strong man with a view to the influence of his administration upon the Presidential contest next year—a man with experience and ability, who will make no mistakes of which the Republicans can take advantage.

The wrong man for Speaker, Mr. Dunn thinks. would cost the Democrate the Presidency and probably the next House also. The Speaker must be a man opposed to any tariff agitation. Mr. Dunn declares that the Democrats have nothing to gain and everything to lose by undertaking to tinker with the tariff while the Senate is Republican and a Republican is President. Mr. Dunn thinks that by keeping their hands off the tariff next winter the Democrats will probably gain a million votes of men, who, while they are not in favor of a high tariff, are by no means free-traders, and all this may be done without losing a single free-trade vote. The meaning of all this is that Mr. Randall will

probably receive at least four votes from Arkansas for the Speakership.

It is understood that within the next few days a powerful effort will be made to give the Carlisle "boom" a lift, with the hope of combining all the anti-Randall elements in favor of the Kentucky candidate on the platform of tariff agitation.

THE HORTON APPOINTMENT. COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE FLOODED WITH CHARGES AND DENIALS

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The great contriversy over the appointment of Charles M. Horton of Boston, as a special Internal Revenue Agont, still rages. The mail bags between Washington and Boston; are crammed with letters of accusation, explanation; 6s. nial and vindication relating to the matter, and the telegraph wires are kept hot with dispatches on the same subject. This was Horton's day, so to speak, and the Commissioner, Mr. Evans, was in good humor. He had received a large batch of letters from Horton in explanation, denial and defence of himself. In one of them he threatens a libel suits against Solomon Carter, the Boston druggist whe WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The great contro against Solomon Carter, the Boston druggist whe has published a letter saying that Horton took \$600 from him in a transaction which, as desgribed by carter, has a bad appearance. In another letter Horton denies that he was applying in the Boston of the letter Horton denies that he was employed in the Bush whiskey case. One of the letters received by the Commissioner to-day

One of the letters received by the Commissioner to-day was without signature, but came in an envelope post-marked Boston and bearing the business card of C. & J. Johnston, of New-York, dealers in atraw goods, etc. The anonymous correspondent informs the Commissioner that all the opposition to the removal of Special Agent Eldridge and the appointment of Horton is inspired by ex-Collector Beard, of Boston, "who thought the world would cease to revolve when he was removed from office." Mr. Evans said he had no clew to the identity of his anonymous correspondent. He also informed The TEHENDE correspondent that he has no idea of removing General Sewall, the chief of special agents, nor does he expect to transfer General Sewall immediately to another post of duty where his pay would be one-third less than that which he now receives.

THE HILL INVESTIGATION. MR. WILBUR, OF NEW-YORK, TESTIFIES AND IS FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- J. M. Wilbur, on New-York, testified before the Hill Investigating Committee to-day that he had an account against the United States for putting in illuminated tiling for the New-York Post Office. He presented this account to Mr. Hill in person in March, 1877. Mr. Hill wanted a detailed account of the work. Witness prepared such account and called again upon Mr. Hill, who looked it over and said called again upon Mr. Hill, was been to have some-tit was all right, but added that he ought to have some-thing for settling such an old account. He said he would refer the matter to Mr. Gannon. Mr. Gannon took witness into another room and told him they ought to have 10 per cent for settling the claim. Witness neither assented nor dissented, but said nothing. Some days after, called again and subsequently called on the Secretary and found the claim had been disallowed. Witness believed that Ath and Gannon made adverse reports upon his claims, but had never been able to see reports upon his claims, but had never been able to see the reports. He thought Hill's action strange in a Government official, but he was a stanger in Washington at that time and did not know but that if was the custom with officials nere. He had made no secret of the matter, but had told a great many people that Mr. Hill had saked him for 10 per cent of his claim for pussing it. He considered Hill and Gannon one and the same, so far as that proposition was concerned.

L. E. Gannon took the stand and denied that any such conversation ever occurred as had been detailed by Wilbur, or that any proposition had been made by him (witness) to Wilbur for 10 per cent of his claim for passing it.

passing it.

Mr. Hill followed as a witness and said: "I never held any conversation with Wilbur in which it was either said or intimated that I would receive or parmit any compensation to be paut for the actilement of the

THE CAPTURED APACHES. A STATEMENT FROM GENERAL CROOK TO THE AD-JUTANT-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, June 27.-General Crook telegraphed from Whipple Barracks, A. T., June 26, to the Adjutant-General: "The report that the Chiricaluae have been forced upon the San Carlos reservation is incorrect. The facts in the case are that those who surrendered were sent forward under guard of four companies of cavalry and the Indian scouts. My instructions to Captain Crawford being that the Chiricahuas should be kept with the scouts until other arrangements could be made. The Chiricahuas, who went after their families, told me that they would juta the column at the line, or, should we have gone too fast, then they would follow along the mountains and come in at San Carlos. We have no means of communication with Carlos. We have no means of communication with them until they come in at the agency, and if the first arrivals find that those who started back with us are not with the scouts, we destroy all chances of ever reducing them to a state of peace. The Indians on the San Carlos are in no danger of being contaminated by contact with the Chiricahuas. As a matter of aumanity I am anxious to get in the last of this band, so as to leave nothing undone for the recovery of the captive boy."

OVERLAND EXCHANGE OF MAILS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following order was issued from the Post Office Department to-day; "Arrangements have been completed between the Post Office Department and the Republic of Mexico for an overland exchange of mails between the offices of Sag Diego, Cal., and Tijuana, Mexico, to commence on the lat proximo. The exchange for the present will be semi-morthly, and the mails sent-from San Diego should include all correspondence for Tijuana and Real del Castillo, and those for other destinations in Lower California may also be forwarded in this exchange, if specially addressed to go via San Diego."

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- A statement prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregate receipts for May, 1883, were \$346,818 greater than for May, 1882. There was an increase of \$231,729 from spirits, an increase of was an increase of \$331,729 from spirits, an increase of \$220,527 from tobacco, an increase of \$167,363 from beer; a decrease of \$48,049 from banks and bankers, and a decrease of \$188,752 from miscellaneous. In the taxa tion of tobacco, there was an increase of \$119,900 on cigars, a decrease of \$31,930 on eigarettes, an increase of \$17,531 on snuff, an increase of \$815,809 on chewing and smoking tobacco, a decrease of \$525,762 from dealers in manufactured tobacco and a decrease of \$67,039-from all other sources. A comparative statement of the

from all other sources. A comparative statement of the collections of internal revenue in the first eleven months of the fiscal years ending june 30, 1832 and 1853, shows as follows:

Total receipts from spirits, 1832, \$64.514.092; 1883, \$68,852.655. From tobacco, 1882, \$43,450.981; 1883, \$99,762.075. From formented liquors, 1882, \$14.419.644; 1883, \$15.031,493. From banks and bankers, 1882, \$3,888,721; 1882, \$3,748,561. Miscellancous, 1882, \$1,334,561, 1882, \$7,249,969. Total receipts, 1882, \$133,668,069; 1883, \$134,664,758.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Second Lieutenant John S. Mason, jr., 1st Infantry, has been detailed as a member of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles H. Noble, 16th Infantry, has been further extended ten Noble, 16th Infantry, has been further extended ten days. The leave of absonce granted Second Lieuteoant Stephen C. Mills, 12th Infantry, has been extended to August I. The extension of leave of absence granted Captain F. L. Shoemaker, 4th Cavairy, has been extended to June 30. So much of special orders, June 13, as relates to officers of the 20th Infantry has been revoked, and the following assignment and transfers in that regiment are made to take effect July 1: First Lieutenant Thomas W. Lord, whe has resigned as regimental quarter-master, is assigned to Company H. First Lieutenant Herbord Cushman from Company A to Company D. First Lieutenant